

Waterbury Democrat.

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WATERBURY, CONN., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE END SEEMS NEAR.

Indications of a Speedy Settlement of the Coal Strike.

SMALL OPERATORS MAY RESUME.

Willing to Pay the Rate Demanded by the Miners in Pittsburgh District Pending Arbitration—Labor Leaders Meet in St. Louis to Discuss the Situation.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 31.—The strike situation in this district may be said to be in a muddle. It is known that when President Dolan left for the St. Louis convention he was the bearer of an important proposition to be submitted to National President Hatchford, which asks the privilege of starting some of the mines. It has the sanction of some officials and only needs the consent of the higher officials.

The smaller operators here will hold a meeting tonight to agree to make whatever promises the national officers of the miners require. These operators had a meeting last week, and it is said obtained 29 signatures to an agreement to pay the rate demanded and not to sell coal to the Big 13 combination, which controls the lake trade. If Hatchford gives his consent, a number of mines will be started at once, and in that event it is predicted the strike will be soon ended.

One of the Big 13 said: "If the mines start under such an agreement in the Pittsburgh district, the Big 13 will be in a muddle. The hour that men are given the privilege of working in the Pittsburgh district deserts from the ranks of strikers in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will follow. If 29 mines in the Pittsburgh district should start, they would not find a market for more than two cars of coal a day each."

Secretary William Warner of the miners said that all of the small operators in the Pittsburgh district, with the exception of a few, are willing to pay the rate demanded, and he is in favor of letting them start.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Labor Leaders Devising Plans to Settle the Great Coal Strike.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—There are 88 accredited delegates in the labor conference now being held in this city for the purpose of considering the coal strike. The report of the committee on credentials showed that the following organizations were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemakers' International union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Boot Makers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical union, the Peoples Party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

The report showed also the presence of one woman delegate, Mrs. Mary Jones of Chicago, who represents the Social Democracy.

W. B. Prescott, president of the National Typographical union, of Indianapolis, was chosen permanent chairman and A. M. Pearce of Columbus, O., permanent secretary.

On motion the chairman then named as the committee on resolutions and plan of action W. C. Pearce of the miners, W. D. Mahon of the carpenters, W. H. Victor of the boot makers, who represents the Social Democracy, in whose favor Mr. Debs declined; G. C. Clemens of Topeka, representing the Populists, and James R. Sovereign.

Mr. Hatchford then took the floor. He went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day and dwelt particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of congress as the best and in fact the only relief. "I believe," said Mr. Hatchford, "in special sessions of congress in order to define the rights of the people of this country—if they have any. I believe if sufficient time were given the president of the United States will call a special session of congress to act on the matter of injunctions and find means of relief from the existing troubles in the labor world."

General Strike as a Last Resort.

In case of refusal, said Mr. Hatchford, "I believe," after an outburst of cheering had subsided, "it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor, if the president refuses to call congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe in a sympathetic strike."

Mr. Patrick O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "pickers," favored a labor revolution. He was a socialist, he said, and believed in the miners taking things in their own hands if necessary. His fiery harangue pleased the audience greatly.

Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Hatchford's plan. He believed this would be the last convention to be held under present conditions and that the crucial test now confronted organ of labor was a resolution committee was useless. The convention should vote on Hatchford's proposition and then go home. The power of the nation, he said, was in the courts, and if anybody was to be injured let it be the courts. He was opposed to Mr. Hatchford's proposition.

Mr. Mahon, as did his predecessor, took a fling at Senator Hanna. Mr. Mahon saying the president would have to get Hanna's consent to the convening of congress.

James M. Carson, president Illinois miners, then recited at length the conditions confronting the miners of his state and said he believed his men would be beaten in two weeks.

Telegrams of greeting and protests against "government by injunction" were received from the Populist executive committee of the Sixteenth congressional district of Ohio, the German Trades assembly of Philadelphia and

the Atlanta Federation of Trades. A polite request to "quit monkeying and strike for single tax on land values" was then read from the Youngstown, (O.) single taxers, and the talk went on. Mr. Hatchford took exception to Mr. Carson's statement that the Illinois miners had lost their strike. He said the miners were winning their strike, and furthermore his men were not asking this convention for aid. They wanted this gathering to eradicate, if possible, the power of injunction.

An Operator's Opinion.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburgh district says that the miners' strike will probably be settled, temporarily at least, within the next 30 hours.

The operators have been quietly negotiating with the miners' officers since the adjournment of the Pittsburgh conference, and a settlement is believed to be close at hand. The operators offered to pay the men 64 cents a ton pending arbitration. If the miners would consent to such an agreement, with the distinct understanding that the arbitrator could not fix a price below 60 cents or above 69 cents.

President Hatchford made a counter proposition for arbitration, stipulating that the men be made 69 cents a ton, 1 cent of that price to be turned over to a trustees and to be used until the arbitration is completed and then paid to the miners if the rate is fixed at 69 cents. If the rate is fixed below that figure, then a portion of the amount held by the trustees is to be given to the miners and the other retained by the operators. It is believed that President Hatchford will consent to arbitration, and it is expected that work at the mines will be resumed before the close of the week.

Forest Fire in Montana.

Anacosta, Mon., Aug. 31.—A fierce forest fire is raging a few miles west of here and spreading with alarming rapidity toward this city. The fire has already burned over 10,000 acres of timber. A messenger from the burned district says that Georgetown and Silver Lake are both in the track of the fire, and unless something is done to check the flames great loss of property and life may result. Near Georgetown a terrible fire has been generated, and flames 100 feet high can be seen from the village.

Stonemasons on a Strike.

Westerly, R. I., Aug. 31.—About 100 cutters employed by the Smith Granite company went on strike on account of differences in opinion in regard to cutting a stone. The work of C. J. Murphy, secretary of the local union, was called into question, and the strike resulted. It is thought the trouble will be adjusted soon.

MRS. DREW DYING.

The Last Scenes in a Notable Dramatic Career.

New York, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Drew is dying. The veteran comedienne, who has worn the mask of comedy for so many years, who has wooed both laughter and tears from three generations of playgoers, is peacefully passing away at Larchmont, N. Y. The end may come at any moment, say the physicians.

Mrs. Drew, who has been spending the summer months at the Bevan House, has for several years been suffering from a complication of kidney and heart troubles. No immediate cause for alarm, however, was felt until about a month ago, when a decided change for the worse took place. Since then she has been gradually growing weaker. So critical was her condition on Sunday that Dr. C. W. Jackson, who has been in constant attendance on her at Larchmont, called in Dr. W. E. Bullard for consultation, and the immediate relatives were advised to come at once.

John Drew, who has been touring the Pacific coast in "Eucalyptus," will leave his company tonight at Salt Lake City and come directly to New York. He has been in constant communication with Dr. Jackson relative to his mother's condition. Mrs. John Drew the younger is in Europe, near her daughter, who is at her bedside, and Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Drew's granddaughter, not anticipating the present situation, only arriving a few days ago to join Sir Henry Irving's company. They have both been advised by cable of the elder Mrs. Drew's condition, and it is thought that Mrs. Drew, Jr., will return immediately.

At the Bevan House with Mrs. Drew are Mrs. J. C. Steward and her two daughters, distant relatives of the Drews, and young Jack Barrymore, a son of the late George Drew and Maurice Barrymore. Young Barrymore, who is a grand fellow of 18 and devoted to his grandfather, was seen last evening immediately after a consultation with Dr. Jackson and said there was no change for the better in the veteran actress' condition.

Wanted to End His Career.

Winsted, Conn., Aug. 31.—George Gardner, aged 65 years, made an attempt to commit suicide by shooting with a revolver. The bullet lodged in the head near the right ear, but was removed by a physician. Dependency, caused by being out of work, is ascribed as the cause.

Ship's Cargo on Fire.

Charleston, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Oswestry, Captain Wilson, has arrived here from Huelva with her cargo of pyrites on fire. The fire was confined to holds 2 and 3. As soon as the steamer was docked the tug Hercules commenced to pour water into the holds.

Injured in a Windstorm.

Milford, O., Aug. 31.—In a brief but violent windstorm, with rain and hail, at Mount Repose, six miles from here, eight persons, all on the highway, were seriously injured, and one, a woman, killed. The injured are: Judge Harrison and his daughter, thrown from a buggy blown over by the wind; Rev. J. B. Buckles and sister, thrown from a carriage upset by the wind; William and Anna Nimmo, blown from a tandem; Mrs. Joseph Essex, thrown from a buggy overturned by the wind; William Stump, seriously hurt by hail.

Alleged Horse Thief Caught.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Charles Cunningham, alias Chester Taylor, of Clyde, wanted for horse stealing at Rochester, has been arrested here. He came here from Canada. Rochester officers have been after him for a month. Cunningham is a noted horse thief, and his picture adorns the Rogues' gallery in several cities.

VIGILANTS OF SKAGUAY.

Klondikers Summarily Dispatch Provision Thief.

WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON THE TRAIL.

The Body Disposed of in a Stone Pit. Canadian Dominion Surveyor Reports on the Extent and Conditions of the Upper Yukon Goldfields.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—An unknown man has been shot in the Skaguay trail by a committee of vigilants, and his bones are now rotting on a pile of rocks within a few rods of the pass. This news was brought down by the steamer Utopia, which has just arrived from Skaguay. The Utopia left Skaguay Aug. 24. The story in general is all that can be learned, the details being unknown among the Utopia's six passengers. Some time ago a sack of flour was stolen. Suspicion pointed to a man who was camped near the summit.

A committee of six was chosen to ferret out and punish the thief. These men went to the tent of the suspected man and found the missing sack. The man begged for mercy, but the committee, satisfied of his guilt, decreed that he be killed. The man was dragged from the tent and tied up tightly to a pole. The committee then stood off a short distance and shot together. The thief's body was placed in six places. Feeling their duty done and sick of their task, the vigilants left at once, not even waiting to put the bleeding form beneath the ground. For three days it lay there in full view of those passing with their packs. The odor emanating from the body became so offensive that two men cut it loose and carrying it up a hillside covered it with a pile of stones.

Five Hundred Miles of Gold.

In speaking of the Klondike goldfields, William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor for the Northwest territory, discourages all strangers from going into the black country this winter. He denies that any difference regarding the boundary line exists between Canada and the United States. He says: "Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running from the Cariboo and Cariboo Lake to the Klondike. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch the Teslin lake, Hootalinqua river, Stewart river, Indian creek, Trondike, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American creek, Seventy Mile and Birch creek. Now, it is highly improbable that gold being found at the Klondike, the Klondike goldfields are barren, and we will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upward of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Northwest territory and much of it in British Columbia, which will yet be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both on the quartz and on the placer, the former practically inexhaustible. The conditions, however, are most unfavorable. There is a nine months winter, barrenness is almost total so far as vegetation and food are concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost, and the temperature often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero."

Wages \$15 to \$25 a Day.

Some advices brought by the Portland are that wages will be \$15 to \$25 per day in Dawson City this winter. The population of Dawson was about 6,000 on July 18. Last fall it was 500. Most of these people came from Circle City in the first rush to the new diggings, but 1,200 went over the Chilkat pass and up by way of St. Michaels in the early spring and summer.

Nearly 1,000 claims on the Klondike proper and on its tributaries will be worked this year. Wages will be high this winter, for very few of those who started to the goldfields this fall will reach the Klondike before winter sets in. Only 300 have gone up by way of St. Michaels, and 200 of the steamer Humboldt's passengers will not get through this winter. Not more than 800 will penetrate the White and Chilkat passes. Thus there will not be enough men to work the claims, and especially if many prospect on their own account. This may cut down the production of the district.

Wealthy Baker's Suicide.

New York, Aug. 31.—Henry Wirtz, a baker, reputed to be worth \$100,000, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his home, 516 Pearl street, this city. Before life was extinct Wirtz was discovered and cut down, but there was a delay in getting an ambulance surgeon, and before he arrived the man died. Wirtz had been in ill health for some time and seemed to be greatly worried over the widening of Elm street, which will take away part of the house in which he had lived for many years. The baker leaves a widow and two grown up daughters.

Schooner and Tug Collide.

Boston, Aug. 31.—The ocean tug Gladstone, Captain Kelly, which arrived here having in tow the barge Mary Whitridge from Philadelphia and the old propeller steamer Amos G. Barstow from New London, was in collision Sunday morning in Pollock Rip slide with the two masted schooner Clannullen of New York. The tug and her tow were uninjured, but the schooner was damaged to the extent of about \$500.

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READING OUT HARRITY.

Pennsylvania Democrats Declare His Seat Vacant on the National Committee.

TWO KILLED, TWO FATALLY SHOT.

A Raid on the Stills in the Ozark Mountains Results in the Destruction of the Officers—The Government Offers a Reward For the Murderers' Capture.

Little Rock, Aug. 31.—Two deputy United States marshals are dead, two are seriously injured, and two more are missing as a result of an attack on a posse of officers by a band of moonshiners in Pope county. The dead are B. F. Taylor of Searcy county and Joe Dodson of Stone county. The wounded are the Renfrew brothers.

The names of the missing men are not given, but they are supposed to be deputy sheriffs of Searcy county. Taylor, one of the murdered men, was 60 years of age and was the wealthiest man in Searcy county. Dodson was a well known deputy and has been a terror to moonshiners for years.

The victims were all officers, deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs, and the murderers are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class. The scene of the crime was a ravine in the mountains of Pope county, 35 miles from Russellville, the nearest telegraph office and 10 miles from Will Springs. The region has for years been a rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners and is considered the worst and most dangerous section in the state.

The officers for a long time have been trying to break up the lawlessness in that vicinity, and many battles with the desperadoes have occurred. Captain B. F. Taylor, the richest man in Searcy county, determined to aid the officers in putting down crime in that section. He secured a commission as a deputy United States marshal and led the posse in the raid that resulted in his death.

Fifty Stills in Operation.

A few days ago a successful raid was made in the same locality in which a dozen moonshiners were captured and brought to Little Rock. One of them told the officers that at least 50 large distilleries were operating in the same neighborhood. Taylor, with his posse, located a large moonshine outfit Saturday night and decided to make the raids Sunday.

Proceeding in advance of his men, Taylor was within 30 feet of the distillery when he was fired upon from ambush and instantly killed. As Dodson ran up to Taylor he was also shot dead in his tracks, and then a volley was fired into the officers.

The Renfrew brothers fell mortally wounded and lay by the roadside until later in the day, when a traveler named Pack changed by. All traces of the bandits had disappeared, as well as two of the deputy sheriffs. The latter have since been determined efforts will be believed either to have been killed or taken captives by the moonshiners.

Pack hurried to Russellville with the news, and the coroner, together with a sheriff's posse, immediately started for the scene. No news has been received since they departed. The officers believe the gang is headed by Horace Bruce and John Church, two of the most dangerous characters in that locality.

The United States authorities were asked to offer a reward for the arrest of the gang, to which the state will contribute, and a determined effort will be made to capture them. It is very probable the effort will lead to further bloodshed.

Marshal Cooper has received the following telegram from Attorney General McKenna:

Expense of posse, subject to executive approval, not to exceed \$2,000, authorized. Five hundred dollars reward authorized for capture and delivery to marshal of all persons implicated in the murder."

Cuban Assembly to Meet.

New York, Aug. 31.—Thomas Estrada Palma, representative of the Cuban provincial government, has received the official list of deputies to the next Cuban constituent assembly, which is to meet in Camaguey on Sept. 2 to elect a new president, the office of the present incumbent expiring on Thursday. The assembly will also revise the present provincial constitution, which was adopted for a term of two years on Sept. 18, 1895. Each of the six army corps sends four deputies to the assembly.

Coal Deposits in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 31.—There is a great boom in this colony owing to the recent discoveries of coal on the west coast. The deposits are very extensive, and the seams vary in width from 6 to 15 feet. The quality of the product is believed to be equal to the best Welsh steam coal. Experts pronounce the prospects excellent. Sixty thousand tons are already visible, and it is expected that coal mining will become one of the most promising resources of the island.

A Holocaust in Venice.

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SLAIN BY MOONSHINERS.

Arkansas Illicit Distillers Fight Federal Marshals.

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THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Rebels Kill Another British Officer—A Critical Situation.

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